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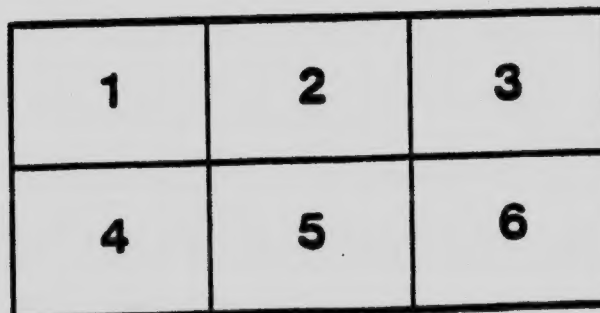
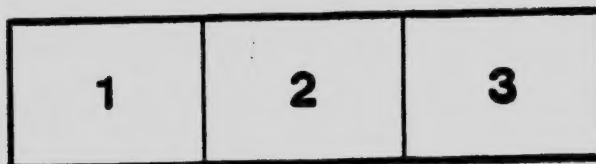
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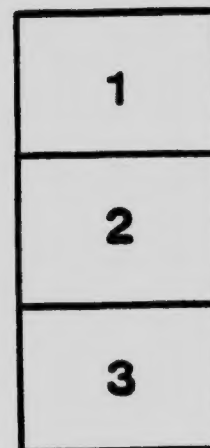
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Golden Business Opportunities



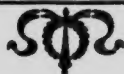
in Canada

**Issued by
The Grand Trunk Railway System**

THE COMMANDING position of the Grand Trunk System is well illustrated in the service it renders to Ontario for instance. In this premier manufacturing province of Canada there are fourteen incorporated Cities, every one of which is located on the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway. There are one hundred incorporated Towns, sixty-eight of which are on the Grand Trunk Railway, and twenty-five of that number are reached exclusively by the tracks of the Grand Trunk. The incorporated Villages number sixty-six, of which forty-six are on the Grand Trunk, and thirty-three are reached exclusively by the tracks of the Grand Trunk.

It is easy to see why Canada's pioneer Double-Track Railway, with its unsurpassed roadbed (having the heaviest rail of any line in Canada), fast trains with high-grade passenger coaches and other equipment, is the popular Canadian line.

Service Wins, and the
GRAND TRUNK SERVICE
is the Best



POTENTIAL CANADA

**The Area of Canada
Exceeds that of the
United States, in-
cluding Alaska . . .**



**This booklet will be supple-
mented by another issue
covering all the Provinces
of Canada**

**The information contained in this pamphlet was
obtained from the records of the Dominion
and Provincial Governments, and
other reliable sources**

Issued by Wm. P. Flitzsimons, Commissioner of Industries
Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal

Jan. 1st, 1910

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"The Twentieth Century is Canada's"—
RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.
Premier of Canada

A TRUE STORY OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA.

**In the last Undeveloped Fertile Portion of
the North American Continent**

**A New and Highly Promising Field for the Ambitious
A Rare Chance to Make the Most of Your Life**

Of interest to the man or woman with limited capital, seeking an opportunity to engage in Commercial, Industrial, or Professional business

**The New Country
and its Settlers**

The rich section of the North American Continent, "Western Canada," through which the lines of that great transcontinental highway, "The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," are being extended is most inviting. This vast territory is attracting large numbers of skilled workmen representing the various trades engaged in the construction work of the rapidly growing cities and towns, and the land is being settled by large colonies of healthy high grade people from Eastern Canada, the United States and from abroad who will follow agricultural, dairying, stock raising, mining, lumbering and similar pursuits. The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway gives access to the immense areas of agricultural land, magnificent forests, extensive coal measures and widely distributed deposits of precious

and economic minerals which form the natural wealth of this great western country. During the year 1908 forty-one grain elevators were erected and seventy additional elevators will have been completed by the close of the current year along the Prairie division of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Over five hundred wholesale and retail stores have been established at towns created by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Openings exist at a number of attractive centers.

Why you should
consider the
question of making
a change

The eastern and middle sections of Canada and the United States are crowded with business and professional men and women actively engaged in their commercial ventures. No community, however, is without its ambitious and highly competent persons desirous of "being in business for themselves." Those who have investigated conditions in the older and more settled communities know that it is a most difficult matter to become connected in a proprietary way with—or even to purchase outright—an established business of good standing, or to gain within a reasonable time any considerable degree of financial success in retail, wholesale or manufacturing businesses, or in the professions. The fields are quite fully occupied and the competition is keen.

This condition is mainly caused by the natural inclination of most people to remain where ease, comfort and entertainment abound even though they themselves are receiving no great share of the "good things." Such a condition never has and never will satisfy the genuinely ambitious—the person "who makes things happen," who "does things," who is seeking opportunities to test his resourcefulness. It is to such that this pamphlet is addressed.

To the ambitious and progressive Man, Woman and Youth, who desire to make their mark in the world, to gain a competency for their old age and independence and comfort in the meantime, the western section of Canada, served by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, affords limitless opportunities.

CLIMATE, SOIL, MINERALS, FORESTS, FISHERIES, ETC.

Canada has more
sunshine than
Europe

Some uninformed persons suppose this great section of Western Canada to be a land of intense cold and where snow is present most of the year. Such opinions are highly absurd. Canada has more sunshine than Europe. The fact that thousands of acres of orchards producing all the varieties of fruits grown in the middle and northern States are under cultivation, fruit so perfect as to be awarded the first place in competitive displays in Europe and America, is striking evidence of the character of the climate, to say nothing of the world's greatest grain fields, the extensive dairying industry, and the immense cattle and horse ranches where the stock remain out all winter without artificial protection. Western Canada differs from the territory south of the Canadian border, in that droughts are never experienced and floods and cyclones are practically unknown.

No Droughts
No Floods
No Cyclones

Home-grown tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce and other vegetables as well as garden and wild berries are on the tables of the residents of many sections of Western Canada at the same time such garden products are being enjoyed by the people of

Ontario, Quebec, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan. There are no barren districts along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The "Pennsylvania
of Canada"

The great Province of British Columbia, the "Pennsylvania of Canada" (through which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is extending to the coast), has

the mildest climate in the Dominion. That of the coast corresponds very closely with the climate of England and of the State of Maryland, the summers warm with much sunshine, the winters mild with few severe frosts.

A Vest Empire
in itself

The Province consists of three hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles, or an area fifty per cent larger than France or Germany and more than twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland.

Of timber lands there are 182,750,000 acres in connection with which licenses to cut timber are granted by the Provincial Government on liberal terms. The lands suitable for agricultural purposes aggregate 10,000,000 acres. The price of first-class land is \$5.00 per acre; second-class \$2.50 per acre and third-class as low as \$1.00 per acre. Eight million acres of splendidly situated land are now open to homestead. The Nechaco, Bulkley and Upper Fraser Valleys and Graham Island contain land of richest quality. Other districts, well known for their good soil and agricultural possibilities are Chilcotin, Blackwater, Cariboo, Skeena and Peace River Valleys. The Nechaco Valley, the western tributary of the Fraser, with the Ootsa Lake Country, furnishes a very large area of land of the highest class—in fact practically all of the

arable land in British Columbia is along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and this tells its own story to those contemplating the establishment of business enterprises.

Fruit Business

One line of industry that has made phenomenal progress in this Province is that of fruit growing. Besides supplying the ever-increasing local demand, British Columbia is forging rapidly to the front in furnishing the markets of the Prairie provinces to the east of it.

The great interior plateau of British Columbia is particularly well adapted to cattle raising and general farming. Sheep and hogs also constitute important factors in the activities of this district.

Its great Mineral Deposits

British Columbia is exceedingly rich in coal and other minerals, resembling in this respect the prosperous State of Pennsylvania. The production of the mines down to the present time amounts in value to over \$300,000,000, of which sum coal alone has contributed about \$85,000,000.

The production of minerals in the Province during 1907 was as follows:—

	Customary measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, placer	Ounces.	41,400	\$ 828,000
“ lode	“	196,179	4,055,020
Silver	“	2,745,448	1,703,825
Lead	Pounds.	47,738,703	2,291,458
Copper	“	40,832,720	8,166,544
Coal	Tons, 2240 lbs.	1,800,067	6,300,235
Coke	“ “	222,913	1,337,478
Other minerals...			1,200,000
			\$25,882,560

The value of the production of the minerals by districts during 1907 was:—

	Value.
Cariboo District	\$ 360,500
Cassiar District	572,809
East Kootenay District	5,548,880
West Kootenay District	4,792,976
Lillocet District	15,721
Yale District	8,444,326
Coast Districts (Nanaimo, Alberni, Clayoquot, Quatsino, Victoria)	6,147,348
	\$25,882,560

The ores mentioned abound and a large variety of other minerals, including platinum, manganese ores, asbestos, mica, cinnabar and graphite are found as well as petroleum indications.

**Its Merchantable
Timber**

Next to her mineral resources in value, British Columbia places her great tracts of timber. The Province possesses the largest compact area of merchantable timber in North America. A conservative estimate places it at one hundred and thirty billions of feet consisting of fir, cypress or yellow cedar, red cedar, hemlock and spruce. The forest line follows the river valleys and the indentations of the coast line.

A few years ago the lumber industry was confined almost wholly to the coast districts where the big trees attracted capital, but the rapid settlement of the interior of the Province and of the Prairie Provinces has caused such a demand for lumber that many saw mills have established at inland points to supply the ever-increasing new local markets, as well as the markets of the United States and Eastern Canada. The output of lumber in

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

9

British Columbia is increasing rapidly as the following figures show:—

	Feet.
1904	325,271,500
1905	473,713,900
1906	570,721,923
1907	846,000,000

Nearly 200 saw mills are in operation, besides a large number of shingle mills, planing mills and sash and door factories.

Exceptional Business Opportunities

The prospector, the mine operator and the manufacturer are here presented an unlimited supply of the materials which enter into every branch of the manufacturing industry, and coincident with the development of these resources there will be rare opportunities to engage in the various lines of trade and manufacture attendant upon such an expansion—a condition similar to what existed in the Western States a generation ago.

Fisheries

The possibilities of the fishing industry are illimitable. The shore line exceeding 7,000 miles in length, including thousands of islands, forms an ideal field for all branches of the fishing trade. The waters are alive with all kinds of sea fish, from the largest to the smallest, affording every means for participating in this great traffic. The principal commercial fishing has, up to the present time, been confined to salmon and halibut.

Prince Rupert, B.C., the new Pacific seaport with its splendid harbor, is destined to rank among the greatest of the maritime cities. The climate is mild. It enjoys more than double the number of fine days that many

other coast cities do and during the cool months the snowfall is very infrequent and of negligible quantity. In the year 1904, there were no inhabitants where Prince

City of
Prince Rupert

Rupert is now established. To-day nearly 2,000 enterprising, determined and aggressive citizens foreseeing the great future of the city, are laying the foundations of commercial enterprises feeling

confident that their rapid expansion will naturally follow the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, so close at hand. Besides the openings for industrial and mercantile enterprises usual in large cities, the opportunities for a large extension of the fishing industry are limitless. Within a few miles of its harbor lie the greatest halibut banks in the world. Millions of pounds of this excellent fish are now taken and forwarded to eastern markets. A few miles south of the city lies the Skeena River, one of the greatest salmon rivers of the world. The canning of salmon is one of the leading industries of this section. The timber industry is in its infancy and there is plenty of room for growth, although a large steam mill is already in operation at Prince Rupert and a water power mill a few miles distant. Extensive tracts of timber, of the finest quality, are available in the vicinity. At Swanson Bay, about one hundred miles south, the manufacture of wood (sulphite) pulp on an extensive scale is carried on. Besides the industries mentioned, the immense deposits of copper, coal and other minerals in the district are sufficient to insure the future greatness of Prince Rupert.

With the development of the wonderful agricultural and mineral resources, the wealth of which is unequalled in the Western World, and with the completion of the Panama Canal, there will be a world's traffic tributary to

Prince Rupert, which will rapidly be erected into one of the greatest cities of the Pacific. No other Pacific Coast city has tributary the millions of acres of the finest fruit-growing land and land suited to pursuits of agriculture, dairying and stock raising, as Prince Rupert. Its proximity to the Yukon and Alaska and the great shortening in distance to trans-Pacific ports will more than justify the expectations concerning this newest of cities.

Other Cities

Vancouver City, beautifully situated on the south shore of Burrard Inlet and commercially prosperous has enjoyed a very rapid growth—the population now being estimated at 85,000.

The city of Victoria, located on Vancouver Island, population 38,000, occupies a splendid position and is the delight of tourists.

When the facilities of the Grand Trunk Pacific are possessed by these cities a great impetus to their civic, commercial and industrial advance will be felt.

ALBERTA.

The Province of Alberta, with its glorious possibilities and delightful climate, has acquired the name of "Sunny Alberta."

General Resources

It comprises over a quarter of a million square miles and its population has trebled during the past eight years. The northern region is heavily timbered, broken by patches of prairie. The southern and central portions as far north as the Peace River are open and rolling country. Central Alberta is an immense area of most fertile land. The soil consists of from one to three feet of black vegetable mould on a clay subsoil in which

is little or no sand or gravel. Over a half million acres are available for free homesteads in this productive section. Alberta is rapidly coming to the front as a great dairying Province, creameries and cheese factories have been established as rapidly as population will permit and the product commanding a high price is shipped throughout British Columbia and the Yukon, as well as supplying the local demand of the cities of the Province. Fish abound in the lakes and rivers, especially those west and north of Edmonton, and are available for shipment to distant markets as well as for home consumption. Ranching, model farming, sheep, hogs and poultry raising are afforded ideal conditions in Alberta and the raising of sugar beets is rapidly becoming prominent.

Coal and Minerals

Vast areas of Alberta are underlaid with rich deposits of bituminous, semi-bituminous coal and lignite. It is claimed that the coal mines of Alberta already discovered are of sufficient extent to supply Canada for centuries. The Pacific Pass Coal Company has acquired an area of about thirty thousand acres of coal lands in Alberta situated at the headwaters of the McLeod, Embarras and Pembina Rivers about one hundred and thirty miles west of Edmonton and about forty miles south of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Tests have been made by the Coal Company in this field for the purpose of opening mines and commencing operation, when railway facilities will be provided for the transportation of the product to the markets. It is estimated that there is contained in this deposit upwards of 800,000,000 tons of merchantable coal similar to that found in the Crow's Nest field. Gold deposits, galena, copper, silver, asphaltum and petroleum abound. It will be seen that this Province presents a most promising

field for the consideration of those intending to establish themselves in some commercial enterprise in Western Canada.

Cities

Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, and the city showing evidence of the phenomenal growth only to be found in Western Canada, has all that is necessary to make it one of the largest cities in Canada. It is situated in probably the richest district in Western Canada in agriculture, economic and precious minerals, and has all of the natural resources necessary for a manufacturing and distributing centre. It is the gateway to the rich country to the north, comprising the Peace River and the Mackenzie basins, where grains have been successfully grown to the Arctic Circle; to the west it should command the trade of the rich agricultural and mining districts to the Rocky Mountains, and its lumber and coal will bring riches to the Edmonton producer who furnishes it to the wheat growing areas of the prairies. The population of the City of Edmonton increased from 3,500 in 1900 to 21,000 in 1906.

Parliament Buildings

The splendid Parliament building now in course of construction at Edmonton occupies a site on historic ground overlooking the Saskatchewan River and presents a scene of picturesque beauty. The building which is of the Corinthian order is 427 feet by 290 feet and from the base to the top of the dome is 178 feet. Besides the rich furnishings and tasteful decorations, this mammoth building will be equipped with the most modern appliances for comfort, safety and convenience.

The erection of this stately pile testifies indeed to the tremendous strides made by Alberta, which was created a Province as recent as 1905.

Calgary is the centre of a very extensive ranching country in Southern Alberta which will be somewhat displaced in the next few years owing to the lands being brought under irrigation, the only section of Western Canada requiring this artificial aid to the grain growing. It is also the gateway to the cities of Southern Alberta and the coal mining regions. The population of the city of Calgary increased from 6,000 in 1900 to 22,500 in 1908.

Climate

For the past twenty-six years the mean temperature of these cities ranged from 74 degrees, to three degrees below zero. The average rainfall during the growing months was 12 inches. Average number of fair days, 262 per annum.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The Province of Saskatchewan, consisting of 250,650 square miles, with its diversified natural resources, possesses a great variety of attractions to those seeking an advantageous location in the West. The atmosphere of Saskatchewan is dry, bracing and clear.

Industries

Its agricultural possibilities are most favorable; wheat is the staple cereal, but oats, barley and root crops are also grown in large quantities. That the Province is eminently suitable for grain growing, the phenomenal results attained during the present year give abundant proof. The total yield of wheat, oats, barley and flax in the Province of Saskatchewan during 1909 was 198,839,829 bushels. This tremendous production exceeds by far the yield of the famous and fertile Province of Manitoba.

Dairying has also proved most successful, over a million pounds of dairy and creamery butter being pro-

duced annually. Sheep and hogs are extensively raised. There are immense tracts of the finest spruce timber in the north-eastern section of the Province, which will furnish an almost inexhaustible supply of "raw material" for the paper and pulp industry. Rich gold and petroleum deposits are reported to exist in the northern sections.

In the vicinity of the city of Prince Albert are large tracts of spruce of good commercial size and the Lacolle Falls near by furnish adequate power for manufacturing purposes. The lumbering industry is also carried on extensively north and east of the city of Prince Albert. From sixty to seventy million feet are produced annually.

Parliament Buildings

Saskatchewan's new and palatial parliament buildings now in course of erection at the capital city, Regina, is the largest stone structure in Canada, being 543 feet by 264 feet, and from the base to top of the dome 184 feet. This magnificent legislative hall on which one and a half million of dollars are being expended is of English Renaissance style, and will, architecturally, be unsurpassed by any other public building in the Dominion. The extensive parliament grounds, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres on Wascana Lake, overlooking the city of Regina, are fast becoming famous for their great beauty. On the fulfilment of the present comprehensive plans of the landscape artist, the grounds will rank among the finest of the world's public gardens.

Cities

The population of the city of Saskatoon, Sask., increased from 200 in 1900 to 8,000 in 1908; that of the city of Prince Albert, Sask., from 1,000 in 1900 to 7,000 in 1908. The city of Regina, Sask., from 3,000 in 1900 to 10,500 in 1908.

Climate

The temperature of the cities of Prince Albert and Regina for the past twenty years was mean maximum 76, mean minimum -15. The average rainfall during the growing months was 12 inches. Average number of fair days, 250 per annum.

MANITOBA.**Gold Dollars**

The Province of Manitoba is pre-eminently an agricultural section. The soil and the climate form a combination which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cereal grains. "No 1 hard Manitoba wheat," because of its superior milling qualities, has made the Province famous and given the standard grain to the world.

Western Canada was surely destined by nature to produce more cereals which, any day in the year, can be turned into Gold Dollars, than any other section of the world.

Manitoba is the most thickly populated portion of Western Canada. Its people are of the highest type and the fact that large numbers of very desirable immigrants largely of Canadian parentage are taking up homes there testifies to the attractiveness of that Province.

The Chicago of Canada

Winnipeg, the capital city of Manitoba, because of its location, its enterprise, its modern facilities and rapid growth is often spoken of as the "Chicago of Canada." It is practically the gateway of Western Canada and the thriving condition of its industrial and mercantile institutions is strong evidence of the prosperity now being enjoyed by the western country. The population of Winnipeg at present is 130,000.

Other Cities

The population of the City of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, increased from 5,000 in 1900 to 7,500 in 1908; that of the city of Brandon, Manitoba, from 6,000 in 1900 to 12,000 in 1908.

Climate

The temperature of Winnipeg during the past twenty years was mean maximum 77, mean minimum —13. The average rainfall was 15 inches. Average number of fine days 235 per annum. The temperature of Brandon during the same period was mean maximum 78, mean minimum —14. The average rainfall during the growing months was 12½ inches. Average number of fair days, 293 per annum.



CANADA'S GRAIN PRODUCTION.

The principal cause of the Dominion's sensational growth in wealth is the great

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF WESTERN CANADA.

(See foot-note.)

	YEARS:		
	1907	1908	1909
			(Estimated)
WHEAT:—			
Total acreage.....	5,061,207	5,634,000	6,922,000
Total yield.....	71,574,402	91,853,000	123,211,000
Average yield per acre.	14.14	16.33	17.8
(See foot-note.)			
OATS:—			
Total acreage.....	2,491,917	2,772,300	3,920,000
Total yield.....	74,713,561	96,718,000	100,720,000
Average yield per acre.	29.98	34.89	41.0
(See foot-note.)			
BARLEY:—			
Total acreage.....	837,684	873,300	1,050,000
Total yield.....	19,185,449	22,926,000	29,715,000
Average yield per acre.	22.92	26.25	28.3
(See foot-note.)			

SUMMARY OF ALL GRAINS.

Total acreage.....	8,390,208	9,289,600	11,892,000
Total yield.....	165,473,412	211,497,000	253,646,000

NOTE.—The above table of statistics includes the yield of grain from land only recently broken and therefore producing a minimum crop, as well as from land thoroughly cultivated and producing from two to four times the quantity produced from uncultivated land. The yield from well cultivated land in Western Canada along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific is from fifty to one hundred per cent. more (according to the quality of the land,) than that shown above as the average yield per acre.

With wheat at \$1.00, oats at 35 cents and barley at 52 cents, per bushel, the millions of dollars earned by and actually brought into Western Canada can be easily computed.

CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS OF THE WEST.

The lands of Western Canada are rapidly becoming settled by aggressive men and women from the Eastern Provinces of Canada, from the Western sections of the United States and by sturdy, industrious families from England, Ireland, Scotland, and the countries of northern Europe, whose lives are devoted to agriculture, stock raising, dairying, timbering, mining and fishing pursuits.

New settlers from the United States, the British Isles and the Continent—people with brains and money—are coming to Canada. It is estimated that 100,000 Americans will cross the boundary line this year. Last year 58,000 and, the previous year, 57,000 Americans entered Western Canada.

The most modern methods are being employed in Western Canada thus insuring enormous sales of implements, tools, machinery, provisions, building materials, clothing, books, stationery and other articles consumed by a highly civilized people.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Schools, colleges and churches of all denominations under competent supervision are being established as the increase in population makes necessary. A high educational standard is set and Western Canada has the most liberal provision for schools possible in any country.

LAW, ORDER, SECURITY.

The conditions existing in Western Canada to-day are in striking contrast to those of the early days of settlement in the Western States. No pioneer dangers beset the path of the settler. The laws are wisely constructed and their strict enforcement gives absolute assurance of protection to life and property.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Branches of Canada's strongest banks are located at all points of any local consequence in Western Canada and every facility for safe deposit of funds and for the rapid transaction of business is provided.

ENTERTAINMENT.

No one need be "lonesome" in this beautiful West land for an endless variety of entertainment is to be had. The numerous rivers afford every facility for canoeing and fishing; the picturesque lakes give to the yacht and motor boat lovers, to the camper and to the fisherman, abundant opportunities to gratify their every wish; the huntsman's fondest hopes are here realized as prairie chicken, partridge, duck, geese, deer and elk are plentiful. Athletic sports are very popular and theatres and concert halls provide modern means for entertainment of the most refined order. The telephone has come into such general use in Western Canada because of the low cost at which the service is furnished, that no home is considered complete without one. Thus is distance annihilated and the comfort of easy communication procured.

RESOURCE MAP.

A highly instructive map is being prepared indicating the mineral, forest, agricultural, fishing, industrial and commercial resources of the territory served by the Grand Trunk System and will be furnished free to interested persons on application. Because of the great strides which industrial Canada is making, the subject is worthy of the closest study and consideration by all students of the world's progress.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

In order to assist those seeking opportunities to engage in business enterprises whether mining, manufacturing, jobbing, mercantile, professional, agricultural, fishing or other branches, the Grand Trunk System will cheerfully furnish such information as may be desired on application to

WM. P. FITZSIMONS,

Commissioner of Industries,
Grand Trunk Railway System,
MONTREAL, Que.

1. Please give your full name and address.
2. If now engaged in business kindly state the nature of the business.
3. State the kind of business you desire to follow.
4. State the amount of capital you expect to invest.
5. If you have any preference as to location, please so indicate.

To persons desiring prompt information regarding most advantageous available sights for commercial or manufacturing enterprises it is suggested that correspondence be addressed to

J. E. DALRYMPLE,

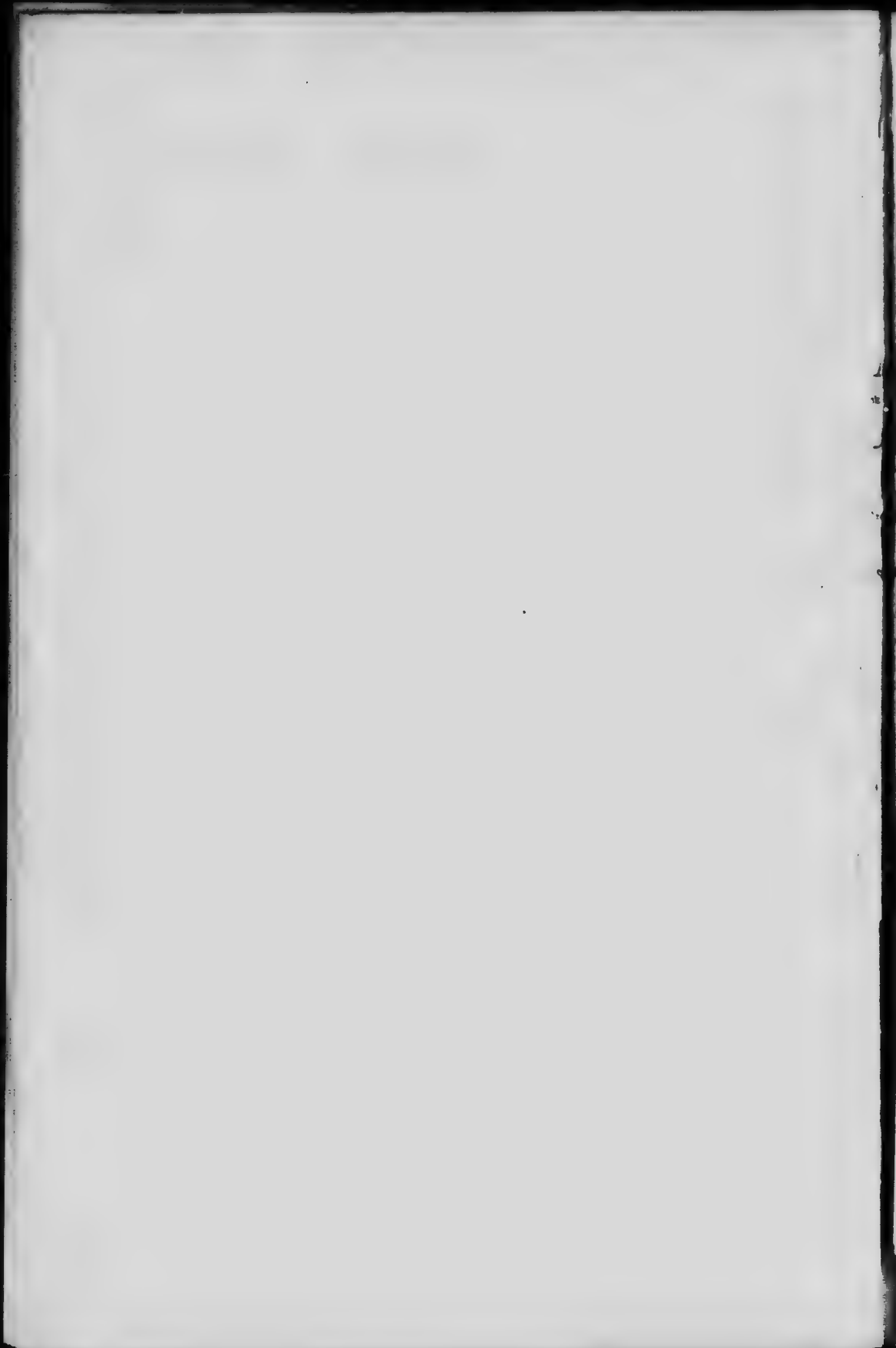
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Grand Trunk Pacific Railway,
WINNIPEG, Man.

**DOES NOT WESTERN CANADA APPEAL TO
YOU AS POSSESSING ALL THE FEATURES
ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS**

?

MEMORANDA

23

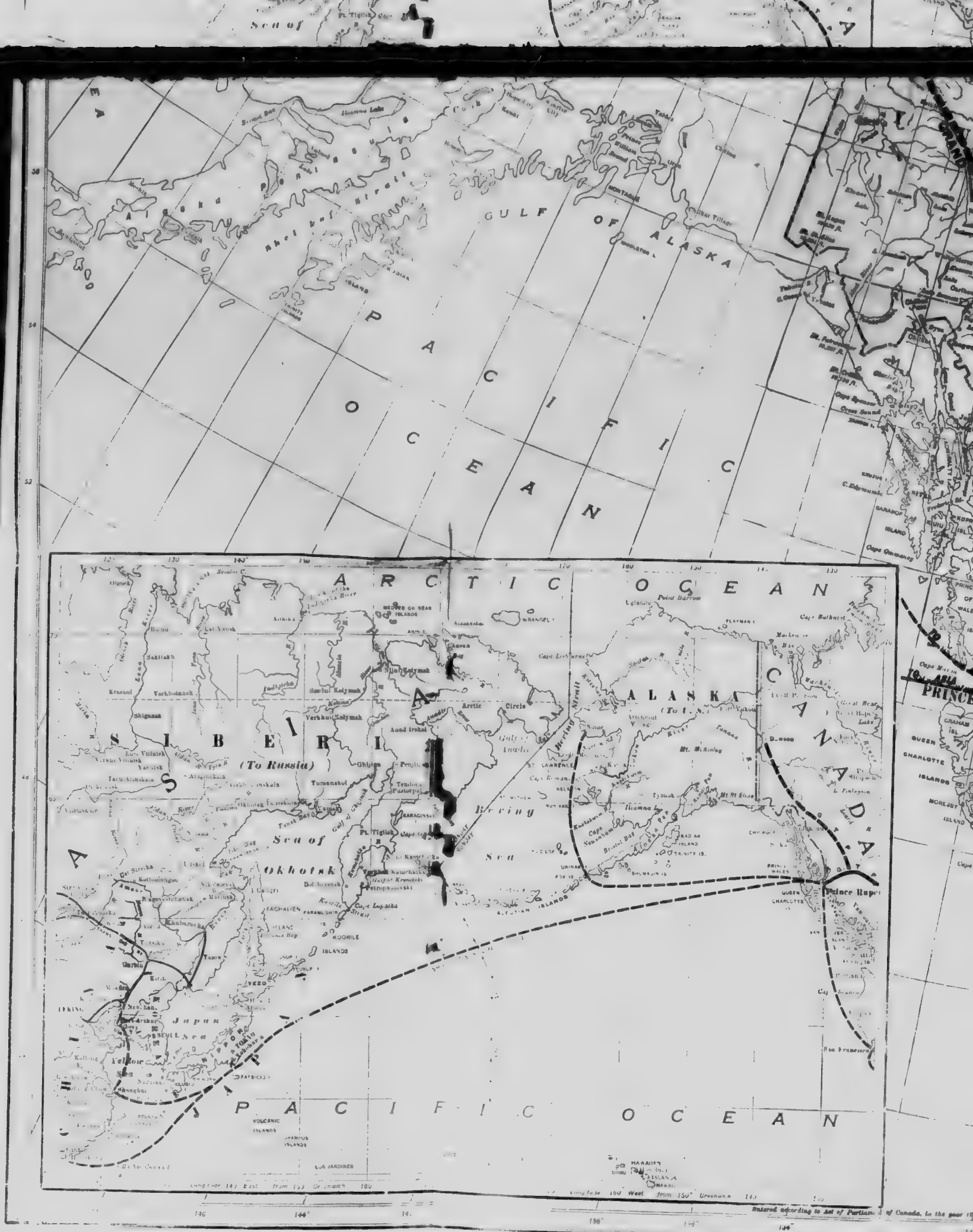


















MAP OF THE
**Grand Trunk
Pacific Railway**
AND BRANCHES
ALSO SHOWING LINES OF THE
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
SYSTEM.

546720

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7000 Homesteads are being given away

**along the line of the Grand Trunk
Pacific Railway, by the Govern-
ment of Canada.**

**For pamphlet containing list
of purchase, farm lands and
full information as to how
to obtain the class of land
you want, at the lowest
possible prices**

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**GRAND
TRUNK
SYSTEM**